

WILLIAM PATRICK COLLINS NOMINATION

HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON THE
NOMINATION OF WILLIAM PATRICK COLLINS TO BE UNDER
SECRETARY OF ENERGY

JULY 29, 1983



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WILLIAM PATRICK COLLINS NOMINATION

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. James A. McClure, chairman, presiding.

Present: Senators McClure, Hecht, and Melcher.

Also present: Charles A. Trabandt, chief counsel; E. David Doane, deputy chief counsel; and D. Michael Harvey, chief counsel for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES A. McCLURE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

This is a hearing to consider the Presidential nomination of William Patrick Collins to be Under Secretary of Energy.

The Under Secretary has the primary responsibility for the development of the Department of Energy's policies relating to energy conservation and renewable energy technology.

His responsibility for energy conservation has been established by law, and is set forth in the Department of Energy Organization Act.

Additionally, the Secretary of Energy has delegated to the Under Secretary primary responsibility for encouraging the private sector to initiate effective energy conservation programs and to utilize renewable forms of energy.

The Under Secretary also will provide independent review and advice to the Secretary on the means by which the private and Government sectors can cooperate in transferring the energy conservation and renewable energy technology that results from Federal research and development programs.

For the past few years, Mr. Collins has been employed by the National Association of Home Builders, first as political director and then as vice president.

From 1973 to 1979, Mr. Collins served on the staffs of two Members of the House of Representatives, one of whom is here this morning to speak on his behalf.

During that time, Mr. Collins gained substantial experience in dealing with a number of energy issues, including those relating to several forms of renewable energy technology.

At this time, I would like to recognize and welcome my distinguished colleagues from the Senate and the House of Representatives, who will introduce the nominee.
 Senator Melcher.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN MELCHER, A U.S. SENATOR FROM
 THE STATE OF MONTANA**

Senator MELCHER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I am extremely pleased that Pat Collins, one of my constituents, one of our Montanans, is being tapped for this very responsible and very important job.

I first knew Pat in the middle seventies when he was working here in Washington for—I can't remember which Texas Congressman it was, but it was one of them—I was in the House then—and I was perfectly delighted and found it a great working relationship when he became Congressman Marlenee's administrative assistant.

And one of the—it wasn't just my own judgment—my former administrative assistant, Ben Stong, did a remarkable thing for Ben. He said, "That young man is pretty darn good."

Ben was pretty reluctant to make that kind of an assessment on anybody he hadn't known for at least 10 years. [Laughter.]

The working relationship with Pat Collins has been one of a growing encouragement that a contribution to good government does come—it comes in a variety of ways.

With the Home Builders, Pat was a sparkplug for working out the problems of the Home Builders and working with Members of both the Senate and the House, to be sure they had a thorough understanding of what those problems were.

And Home Builders are extremely important in Montana, to the forest products industry, and indeed we have had tough times in that.

We not only feel well toward Pat. We feel that the Department of Energy will gain from his work with them. And it couldn't come at a better time.

We are quite impressed with Pat. Looking back at his background, we see that after graduating from the University of Montana, he was in the Army, an infantry officer, and served not just one tour of duty in Vietnam, but extended his tour of duty.

It doesn't surprise me, however, because in all of my relationship with Pat Collins, he has been the type of person either on the staff of a Congressman or as a sparkplug and executive officer of the Home Builders, who works not just hard but works unceasingly and gives of his time and energy and knowledge—and by the way, very great skill. He does it as if there were more than 24 hours in a day. There is no such thing, in my observation of Pat Collins, as an 8-hour day; they are always longer.

He gives of himself and his ability. I commend him very highly. I hope we can approve him in this committee very quickly and advise and consent on the Senate floor before the recess.

The CHAIRMAN. I am tempted to stop the hearing right now and vote. [Laughter.]

Senator Baucus, we welcome you before the committee. You are always welcome here and particularly on an occasion like this.

If you would take the chair, we would be happy to hear your remarks.

Congressman Marlenee, would you like to come forward, too. We might as well make the Montana delegation whole.

STATEMENT OF HON. MAX BAUCUS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA

Senator BAUCUS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to join my colleague, the senior Senator from Montana, in recommending Pat Collins.

I have known Pat for quite a few years. John has known Pat quite a few years. Ron has known Pat quite a few years. All of us in Montana have known Pat quite a few years.

And we all have the same opinion. He is a person in our State whom we feel very close to; we are very proud of; and we are particularly proud that he has been nominated to be Under Secretary for the Department of Energy.

And we know that the President will get to know Pat better, and he, too, will be very proud of Pat, as we are.

Pat served in the Army in a very exemplary fashion. As you know—you have said served as a vice president of the National Home Builders Association. He has served with Congressman Ron Marlenee, helped Ron to either stay out of trouble or get into trouble—who knows which? [Laughter.]

Ron could speak much better to that than can I. But during the time that he served with him, with Ron, and during the time we all have known Pat together, we have all very much valued his counsel and his friendship.

Pat is one of the most intelligent, smart, shrewd persons I have ever known. He knows what is going on. He is able. He is one of the most perceptive people I have ever known. He can cut through all the stuff that goes on in this town that tends to go on in life.

He is also, combined with that shrewdness, that intelligence, one of the most honest persons I have known. He calls them as they are; he is as decent, has as high integrity as any person I have ever known.

And, moreover, beyond all that, he is a close friend of mine, as he is of all of us in Montana; and obviously as you could tell from my comments, Mr. Chairman, he is above all a Montanan.

The CHAIRMAN. I gathered that. [Laughter.]

Senator BAUCUS. And I join all the rest of the citizens in our State to highly recommending Pat.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Max.

Congressman, you are very welcome before this committee and in this company.

STATEMENT OF HON. RON MARLENEE, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA

Mr. MARLENEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before this—before you, and before the distinguished members of this committee.

I am particularly pleased to have the opportunity to endorse the nomination of my good friend and mentor, I guess you would say. Pat Collins was my administrative assistant when I first arrived

here in Washington, D.C., and I would like to endorse everything that you two Senators have said about—the good things that they have said about Pat, and I am here to tell you some of the bad things. [Laughter.]

I have a list of four pages that I ask consent to submit for the record. [Laughter.]

Seriously, it took me a long time to teach Pat all he knew as my administrative assistant, but he is diabolically clever, and add to that the ability to negotiate, to conciliate. We have never had—never had a problem with the other members of the delegation when it came to arriving at a direction. It was good for the State of Montana. I think he will do the same for the Department of Energy.

I blush when I think, as a green freshman coming down here, at some of the direction that I might have taken, some of the things that I might have said. Pat Collins helped to temper and to guide me in that very important first year or two of my term.

There is—it is nice to have people with you and about you that frown on impropriety. Pat Collins is such a person. So easily we can get caught up or caught on some little law or regulation that we know nothing about, someone who frowns on impropriety is extremely important to the United States of America in a position like I have, or in a position like he will obtain with the Department of Energy, and it is without equivocation, or reservation, that I can endorse the nomination of Pat Collins.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Congressman.

And, again, thank you, Senator. I appreciate your appearance and your testimony here today. I am sure that Mr. Collins appreciates the fact that you are here, but I think it says something about States like Montana, and the one which I happen to represent that is right next door, that we can know one another in our States as well as the three of you from different sections of the State and different backgrounds, and different affiliations and speak well of each other.

That is one of the happy things about living in a State like Montana.

Thank you, gentlemen, very much, for being here.

Mr. Collins, the rules of the committee applying to all nominees require that they be sworn in connection with their testimony.

Please rise and raise your right hand.

[Whereupon, William Patrick Collins was duly sworn by the chairman.]

The CHAIRMAN. Please be seated.

Before you begin your statement, there are four questions that are asked of all witnesses before this committee who are nominated for positions within the administration.

I would like to ask these questions of you.

Will you be available to appear before this committee and other congressional committees to represent departmental positions and respond to issues of concern to the Congress?

Mr. COLLINS. I will.

The CHAIRMAN. Your informational statement has been submitted to the committee. However, it is required that this statement

be made public, unless the committee decides that special circumstances justify an exception. Do you have any objection to the publication of your informational statement?

Mr. COLLINS. None.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you aware of any personal holdings, investments, or interests that could constitute a conflict of interest or create the appearance of such a conflict should you be confirmed and assume the office to which you have been nominated by the President?

Mr. COLLINS. I am not.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you involved in or do you have any assets held in blind trusts?

Mr. COLLINS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Before proceeding with your statement, I wonder if you would like to introduce members of your family who might be here.

Mr. COLLINS. I would be very pleased, Mr. Chairman.

It is a pleasure for me to say that my mother flew in last night from Hamilton, Mont. She is Elsie Collins. She is our chief election judge in our precinct, and she just celebrated her 70th birthday Friday.

Mrs. COLLINS. You didn't have to say that. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. COLLINS. I only said it because you look so foxy for 70. [Laughter.]

And accompanying her is my Aunt Mary Sheehan from Springfield, Va.

The CHAIRMAN. Very happy to have you with us. [Applause.]

Mr. Collins, we have your written statement. We will place that in the record in full and you can proceed as you would desire.

Mr. COLLINS. Please, I wish the statement to be put into the record in toto.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be placed in the record in full.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM PATRICK COLLINS, NOMINEE TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF ENERGY

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I certainly appreciate your kind comments at the opening, and especially the very kind comments of Senator Melcher and Senator Baucus and Congressman Ron Marlenee, my good friends that I have had an opportunity to work with for so long, and with whom I think we have accomplished a great deal for our State.

Mr. Chairman, President Reagan's nomination of me for the position of Under Secretary of Energy is a great honor and opportunity. I am very cognizant of the interests of the Members of the Congress, particularly this committee—and their staffs, as well as industry in energy conservation and renewables.

I also believe this is a unique time to explore new opportunities in energy conservation and renewables; and that we may not fully have explored the full extent of the technologies already identified.

I look forward to working with the committee in fully exploring those presently identified technologies, as well as those not yet identified.

Mr. Chairman, I bring to the position 7 years of experience on Capitol Hill, working with the Members and staff. I enjoy working with the Members and the staffs on Capitol Hill. I feel at home here. I look forward to working with you on the opportunities and the challenges facing renewables and conservation in the Department of Energy, and I think that this is a unique time in our history where we can make some great strides in the renewable area, as well as setting a permanent conservation ethic, as Secretary Hodel said when he testified before you.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my remarks.

I will be pleased to attempt to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Collins follows:]

STATEMENT OF
WILLIAM PATRICK COLLINS
NOMINEE FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF ENERGY
BEFORE THE
UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

JULY 29, 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

IT IS A PLEASURE AND AN HONOR TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU THIS MORNING AS PRESIDENT REAGAN'S NOMINEE FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF ENERGY. PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF MY FORMER EXPERIENCE AS A STAFF MEMBER TO TWO CONGRESSMEN, I HAVE GREAT RESPECT FOR THE CONFIRMATION PROCESS OF THIS BODY, AND I ALSO AM VERY MUCH AWARE OF THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT, AN AREA IN WHICH I PREVIOUSLY HAVE PLAYED AN ACTIVE ROLE. IF CONFIRMED AS UNDER SECRETARY, I FULLY RECOGNIZE I WILL BE ACCOUNTABLE TO YOU, THIS COMMITTEE, AND THE CONGRESS. I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO WORKING JOINTLY WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE AND THEIR STAFFS.

THIS MORNING I WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE TO THE COMMITTEE MY PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO WORK DILIGENTLY AND HARMONIOUSLY WITH YOU SO THAT, TOGETHER, WE CAN MAKE AN EFFECTIVE CONTRIBUTION TOWARD OUR COMMON GOAL OF FOSTERING THE NATION'S ENJOYMENT OF THE BENEFITS OF ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES.

BUT FIRST LET ME SHARE SOME OF MY PERSONAL BACKGROUND.

I GREW UP IN THE BITTERROOT VALLEY IN SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA AND DID MY UNDERGRADUATE WORK IN MONTANA COLLEGES. AMONG THE JOBS I HAD WHILE IN SCHOOL WERE WORKING IN TIMBER MANAGEMENT WITH THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND BEING ASSISTANT SERGEANT AT ARMS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

IN MONTANA MY FATHER COMPLETED 29 1/2 YEARS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE, PRIMARILY WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH OF THE

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. THROUGH HIS SERVICE IN FACILITIES IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AND MONTANA, I GAINED SOME INSIGHT INTO THE WORKINGS OF U.S. GOVERNMENT LABS, BOTH HEADQUARTERS AND THE FIELD. I ALSO HAVE GAINED A DEEP APPRECIATION OF WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED BY OUTSTANDING PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS.

SUBSEQUENT TO COLLEGE I ENTERED THE MILITARY AS A PRIVATE AND AFTER THE ADVANCED COURSE WITH THE ARMY ENGINEERS, ATTENDED AND GRADUATED FROM INFANTRY OFFICERS SCHOOL. I COMPLETED SIGNAL OFFICERS SCHOOL AND THE KENNEDY SPECIAL WARFARE SCHOOL AT FT. BRAGG. I REJECTED AN OFFER TO REMAIN AT FT. BRAGG ON THE FACULTY OF THE SPECIAL WARFARE SCHOOL AND VOLUNTEERED FOR DUTY IN VIETNAM.

AFTER A SHORT TIME AS ASSISTANT S-3, I BECAME THE BATTALION OPERATIONS OFFICER FOR A UNIT WITH TWO OPERATING COMPANIES, A U.S. AIR FORCE FLIGHT DETACHMENT AND FOURTEEN PROVINCE TEAMS COVERING 45 PERCENT OF VIETNAM. IN ADDITION THE BATTALION PROVIDED SUPPORT AND LIAISON WITH TWO KOREAN DIVISIONS AND ALL SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY UNITS WITHIN II CORPS.

SUBSEQUENT TO VIETNAM I WORKED FOR A SMALL BUSINESS PROVIDING PUBLIC RELATIONS, GOVERNMENT RELATIONS, AND CAMPAIGN CONSULTING COUNSEL.

I CAME TO WORK IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN JANUARY 1973.

FOR FOUR YEARS, I WAS LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR FOR CONGRESSMAN ALAN STEELMAN (R-TEXAS). I COORDINATED THE CONGRESSMAN'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA AND WORKED ON PROJECTS RELATING TO THE HOUSE INTERIOR AND GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEES. A GREAT DEAL OF MY ATTENTION WAS FOCUSED ON THE ISSUES OF STRIP MINING, LAND-USE, SHALE, CRBR, COAL SLURRY, WILDERNESS AND NATIONAL PARKS, WATER AND POWER PROJECTS AND EARLY EFFORTS AT SOLAR, WIND, GEOTHERMAL AND OTHER RENEWABLE ENERGY ADVANCEMENTS. IN ADDITION, I WORKED ON THE GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE'S OVERSIGHT OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT ENERGY AGENCY FROM FEO TO FEA AND ERDA. I ALSO COORDINATED SEVERAL GAO INVESTIGATIONS IN THESE AND OTHER AREAS.

IN ADDITION TO PLAYING A SUBSTANTIAL ROLE IN THE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY OF THE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE INTERIOR COMMITTEE, I WAS THE CHIEF REPUBLICAN STAFF PERSON INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOUSE (LATER CONGRESSIONAL) ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY CONFERENCE.

IN 1977 I BECAME ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT FOR CONGRESSMAN RON MARLENEE (R-MONT.), WHO ALSO SERVED ON THE HOUSE INTERIOR COMMITTEE, AS WELL AS ON THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE. SINCE THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT COVERED THE EASTERN PART OF MONTANA, WE WERE VITALLY CONCERNED WITH COAL, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION, STRIP MINING, ALCOHOL FUELS AND WIND AND SOLAR ENERGY ISSUES.

AFTER LEAVING CAPITOL HILL IN 1979, I BECAME A LOBBYIST AND POLITICAL DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS,

A TRADE GROUP REPRESENTING MOST OF THE HOMEBUILDING AND HOMEBUILDING-RELATED ENTREPRENEURS IN THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS MANY COMMERCIAL AND APARTMENT BUILDERS. I WAS PROMOTED TO VICE-PRESIDENT IN 1980. THROUGH WORK IN THIS ASSOCIATION, I BECAME FAMILIAR WITH OVERALL SMALL BUSINESS PROBLEMS, ESPECIALLY IN CONSTRUCTION AND FINANCE.

AS A RESULT OF THESE EXPERIENCES, I HAVE GAINED VALUABLE INSIGHTS INTO THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS AND HAVE DEVELOPED A KEEN UNDERSTANDING THAT THE PROGRAMS OF ANY ADMINISTRATION MUST BE THE SUBJECT OF ONGOING DIALOGUE WITH THE CONGRESS IF THEY ARE TO HAVE ANY CHANCE OF SUCCESS. WHILE THERE MAY NOT BE PERFECT AGREEMENT BETWEEN AN ADMINISTRATION AND THE CONGRESS ON ALL POLICY ISSUES, IT IS CRITICAL, IN MY JUDGMENT, THAT WE STRIVE AT MINIMUM TO NARROW SUCH GAPS BETWEEN OUR VIEWS AS MAY EXIST AND, MORE IMPORTANTLY, THAT WE FIRST DEVOTE OURSELVES TO TRYING TO DEFINE AGREEMENT ON FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES SO THAT OUR EFFORTS CAN FOCUS ON THE BEST MEANS TO ACHIEVE THEM.

MY EXPERIENCES ALSO HAVE SERVED TO CREATE IN ME A KEEN, PERSONAL INTEREST IN ENERGY ISSUES IN GENERAL AND IN ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES IN PARTICULAR.

IF CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE, YOU WILL AFFORD ME AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE TO YOU BY ACTION THAT THE ADMINISTRATION

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AND THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ARE VERY SERIOUSLY COMMITTED TO IMAGINATIVE AND AGGRESSIVE PROGRAMS IN THESE AREAS. I APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY AS AN INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS RECEIVED FROM SECRETARY HODEL A CLEAR MANDATE TO LOOK FORWARD, NOT BACKWARDS, TO PROVIDE HIM WITH INDEPENDENT REVIEW AND ADVICE ON DEPARTMENTAL ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICIES, AND TO SEE TO IT THAT, ACTING IN CONCERT WITH THE CONGRESS, CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES ARE ENCOURAGED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PLAY THEIR RIGHTFUL ROLES AS AN IMPORTANT MEANS BY WHICH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CAN ENJOY ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF ENERGY AT REASONABLE PRICES.

MY DISCUSSIONS WITH SECRETARY HODEL HAVE CONVINCED ME OF THE SINCERITY OF HIS COMMITMENT TO A PERMANENT, NATIONAL CONSERVATION ETHIC. THAT IS A COMMITMENT WHICH I SHARE FULLY. I CONCUR WITHOUT RESERVATION WITH THE SECRETARY'S VIEWS THAT CONSERVATION IS A NATIONAL IMPERATIVE AND THAT BOTH ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES ARE VITAL TO THE NATION'S STRATEGIC SECURITY, TO ITS BALANCE OF PAYMENTS POSITION, AND TO THE GENERAL WELL-BEING OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

I HAVE HELD THESE BELIEFS FOR MANY YEARS. THIS NATION'S ENERGY RESOURCES, WHEN EFFICIENTLY PRODUCED AND CONSUMED, CAN BE ONE OF THE MAINSTAYS OF OUR ECONOMIC AND STRATEGIC STRENGTH. WE HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO OURSELVES AND TO THE GENERATIONS TO COME TO SEE TO IT THAT THESE RESOURCES ARE NOT SQUANDERED.

I BELIEVE WE SHOULD PAY AT LEAST AS MUCH ATTENTION TO BARRELS OF OIL EQUIVALENTS SAVED THROUGH PRUDENT USE OF ENERGY AS WE DO TO ENERGY PRODUCTION, AND THAT CONSERVATION IN ITSELF CAN BE VIEWED AS A NATIONAL RESOURCE. INDEED, THERE IS NO REASON AT ALL WHY CONSERVATION EFFORTS CANNOT BE MANAGED BY HOUSEHOLDS, INDUSTRIES AND UTILITIES JUST AS THEY MANAGE THEIR OTHER ENERGY RESOURCES. THUS, WE SHOULD BE QUICK TO POINT OUT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT A GIVEN NUMBER OF DOLLARS CAN BE INVESTED IN ENERGY SAVINGS DEVICES AND METHODOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE A QUANTIFIABLE REDUCTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION OVER TIME IN MUCH THE SAME MANNER AS DOLLARS ARE INVESTED TO YIELD KNOWN QUANTITIES OF ENERGY SUPPLY. VIEWED IN THIS WAY, CONSERVATION OF ENERGY CAN MAKE A VERY SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO OUR NATION'S LONGTERM ECONOMIC GROWTH.

WE ALSO SHOULD REMEMBER THAT THERE MUST BE A BALANCE TO THE MIX OF OUR ENERGY RESOURCES. CONVENTIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES PROPERLY SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE DEVELOPED, BUT IT WOULD BE A SERIOUS MISTAKE NOT TO EXPLORE FULLY THE OPPORTUNITIES WE HAVE IN THE FIELD OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES. I HAVE ENORMOUS CONFIDENCE IN THE ABILITY OF THIS NATION TO ENGAGE IN SUCCESSFUL BREAKTHROUGHS IN THESE NEW TECHNOLOGIES, JUST AS WE DID WHEN WE LEARNED MANY YEARS AGO HOW TO TAP OUR VAST SUPPLIES OF COAL, OIL AND NATURAL GAS.

ONE SHOULD NOT UNDERESTIMATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SECRETARY HODEL'S DECISION ASSIGNING TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, AS HIS PRIMARY

RESPONSIBILITY, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S OVERALL POLICIES IN REGARD TO ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY. SUCH ASSIGNMENT STEMS, OF COURSE, FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ORGANIZATION ACT WHICH SPECIFIES THAT THE UNDER SECRETARY SHALL BEAR PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION. BUT, SECRETARY HODEL HAS GONE TWO STEPS FURTHER. HE HAS ADDED TO THE UNDER SECRETARY'S DUTIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT IN REGARD TO RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY AND THEN MADE IT PLAIN THAT THE UNDER SECRETARY'S MISSION IS TO FOCUS ON THESE TWO AREAS, AS DISTINGUISHED FROM THE DEPARTMENT-WIDE OPERATING RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH COMMONLY ATTEND THE OFFICE. BY DEFINING THE UNDER SECRETARY'S DUTIES IN THIS MANNER, SECRETARY HODEL STRONGLY HAS EXPRESSED THE DETERMINATION ON HIS PART THAT THERE BE MAJOR COMMITMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT'S PURSUIT OF GENUINE PROGRESS IN THESE AREAS. I AM HONORED AND, FRANKLY, VERY EXCITED, AT THE PROSPECT OF SERVING THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY IN THIS CAPACITY.

MY UNDERSTANDING IS THAT DAY-TO-DAY MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS CONCERNING ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY. THAT ASSISTANT SECRETARY WILL BE EXPECTED TO WORK CLOSELY WITH ME AS I PERFORM MY DUTIES. BY ASSIGNING RESPONSIBILITIES IN THIS MANNER, I WILL BE FREE TO PROVIDE THE

SECRETARY WITH OVERALL REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT'S ACTIVITIES IN THESE AREAS AND TO FURNISH HIM WITH INDEPENDENT ADVICE AS TO HOW WE ARE DOING. MORE IMPORTANTLY, I WILL BE ABLE TO ADVISE THE SECRETARY ON WHAT WE SHOULD BE DOING TO CONVERT OUR INTELLECTUAL AND INSTINCTIVE COMMITMENT TO CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES INTO A REAL AND VITAL ASPECT OF NATIONAL ENERGY POLICIES AND PROGRAMS.

TO THIS END, I PLAN TO SPEND A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF MY TIME AS UNDER SECRETARY, IF CONFIRMED, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PROPER LEVEL OF FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELDS OF ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES. THE PRIVATE SECTOR HAS A VARIETY OF LIMITATIONS, RANGING FROM DIFFICULTIES IN RAISING CAPITAL FOR LARGE PROJECTS TO AN UNDERSTANDABLE RELUCTANCE TO SPEND MONEY ON LONG-TERM PROJECTS WHICH DO NOT APPEAR TO SHOW THE POTENTIAL OF NEAR-TERM PAYOFF. I INTEND TO BE A VOCAL ADVOCATE WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION OF AN EFFORT TO NARROW THE GAP BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND THE CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT OF WHAT SHOULD BE THE PROPER LEVEL OF FEDERALLY FUNDED ACTIVITIES CONCERNING ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I LOOK FORWARD TO LEARNING THE INSIGHTS AND VIEWS OF THIS COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PROPER LEVEL OF FEDERAL FUNDING OF ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAMS AND OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONCERNING RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES. WE MAY

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NOT ALWAYS AGREE, BUT I CAN ASSURE THE COMMITTEE MY PERSONAL GOAL IS THAT, AT THE END OF MY TERM OF OFFICE, IT CAN BE SAID THAT, ON THIS PARTICULAR SUBJECT, THE UNDER SECRETARY ALWAYS WAS WILLING TO LISTEN WITH AN OPEN MIND.

NO MATTER HOW MUCH WE SPEND ON FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, MANY OF THEM MAY NOT BE UTILIZED UNLESS WE CAN BE CONFIDENT THAT THERE ARE IN PLACE EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE TECHNOLOGY MADE AVAILABLE BY THE FEDERAL EFFORTS. I AM QUITE ALARMED WHEN I HEAR, AS I HAVE, THAT AT LEAST PORTIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR, PARTICULARLY SMALL ENTERPRISES, SIMPLY DO NOT KNOW ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE FEDERAL EFFORT OR EVEN HOW TO GO ABOUT OBTAINING THE INFORMATION. ONE OF MY MOST IMPORTANT MISSIONS, THEREFORE, WILL BE TO ADVISE THE SECRETARY ON THE WAYS WE CAN IMPROVE THE TRANSFER OF ENERGY TECHNOLOGY. I DO NOT PRETEND TO HAVE TODAY THE ANSWER AS TO HOW THE GOVERNMENT AND BOTH LARGE AND SMALL BUSINESSES BEST CAN COOPERATE TO IMPROVE SUCH TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS, BUT I AM DETERMINED TO MAKE A MAJOR EFFORT IN THIS REGARD.

AS MUCH AS ANYTHING, IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR US TO WORK HARD ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES. IF CONFIRMED, I INTEND TO USE THE OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY TO MAKE AS CLEAR TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS I KNOW HOW THAT, AMONG OTHER THINGS, ENERGY CONSERVATION IS A VIRTUE

EVEN WHEN WE DO NOT HAVE LONG LINES AT GASOLINE STATIONS, THAT SOLAR ENERGY CONFERS BENEFITS EVEN WHEN THE PRICES OF CONVENTIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES ARE NOT RISING, AND THAT AGGRESSIVE USE OF IMAGINATIVE CONSERVATION MEASURES AND OF ALTERNATE ENERGIES ARE GOOD FOR BUSINESS, GOOD FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, AND GOOD FOR OUR ATTEMPT TO ACHIEVE ON A LONG-TERM BASIS AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF ENERGY FOR ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE NATION AT REASONABLE PRICES.

I LOOK FORWARD TO CARRYING THESE MESSAGES TO ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY, TO PEOPLE OF ALL INCOME LEVELS, AND TO ALL SIZES AND KINDS OF BUSINESSES.

THIS CONCLUDES MY FORMAL REMARKS, WHICH HAVE BEEN INTENDED TO CONVEY TO THE COMMITTEE MY APPRECIATION OF THE TASKS WHICH LIE AHEAD AND THE ENTHUSIASM WITH WHICH I APPROACH THEM. I SHALL LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR CONSTRUCTIVE GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Let me yield first to my colleague from Nevada, Mr. Hecht.

Senator HECHT. I see your leg is in a cast, and if I wouldn't have seen that, and hearing those introductions, I would have thought that you walked down from the mountains this morning. [Laughter.]

Anyway, it is a pleasure to see you and to be able to vote for your confirmation.

Mr. COLLINS. Thank you. Thank you very much for attending.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Melcher.

Senator MELCHER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Pat, I only have one further comment to make, and that is, that, in the Department of Energy, the National Center for Appropriate Technology is funded from the Department. It is a very small amount of money. The return on the dollar spent for gaining knowledge and disseminating information and promoting the interest in appropriate technology has been at least fourfold or fivefold—perhaps sixfold or sevenfold, I don't want to overstate the case; but it has been a success story.

There is, within the Department of Energy programs, another program that fits in with it, and it is the proper extension of appropriate technology—the National Appropriate Technology Assistance Service.

So far, that hasn't been funded, and it needs a little examination within the Department, to overcome whatever the constraints are, and the hurdles that have to be straightened out in a large Depart-

ment to see that this program can go forward. I don't think it amounts to any more than \$1 million, \$1.3 million per year, and it doesn't sound like much in terms of expenditures; indeed, it isn't. But the opportunities seem to be pretty good.

So, I hope you will review that, and find out if there is any reason why it shouldn't move forward as both Congress and the Department have agreed on it being used. I will appreciate it.

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

Well, of course, I am used to your leadership in this area, and in this particular project, especially, and of course the whole delegation's interest.

I have toured that facility, the initial facility you have talked about, and I will put an examination of the overall issue on the front burner as soon as I get there.

Senator MELCHER. Thank you very much.

That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does staff have any questions?

Mr. Harvey.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. I know of no questions. I think Senator Hecht summarized it pretty well in his comments. I know of no problems, and I hope we can move this to the fore, for early action on the floor.

Mr. COLLINS. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. I look forward to working with you in that job, which I confidently predict that you will enter very soon without any trouble.

Mr. COLLINS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

With that, the hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:24 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

Biography and Informational Statement of William Patrick Collins

WILLIAM PATRICK COLLINS

September 1980- Present	Staff Vice President for Political Affairs, National Association of Home Builders
November 1980- January 1981	Assistant to the Senior Advisor to the Office of Executive Branch Management, Presidential Transition.
May 1979- September 1980	Director of Political Affairs, National Association of Home Builders.
January 1976- May 1979	Administrative Assistant to Congressman Ron Marlenee (R-MT-2).
January 1973- January 1976	Legislative Assistant to Congressman Alan Steelman (R-TX).
August 1971- December 1972	National Field Director, Raymond V. Humphreys Associates, Political Consultants, Washington, D.C.

MILITARY

1971	S-3 (Operations Officer), 8th Psychological Operations Battalion, South Vietnam.
1970	Assistant S-3 (Air Operations Officer).
1970	Psychological Operations Staff Officers Course - John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, Ft. Bragg, North Carolina.
1969	Signal Officers Course - Ft. Gordon, Georgia.
1969	Infantry Officers Candidate School - Ft. Benning, Georgia.

EDUCATION

1964-1967	Carroll College, Helena, Montana. Major: Philosophy.
1967-1968	University of Montana, Missoula, Montana. B.A.: History.
1974-1977	International School of Law, Arlington, Virginia.
1974-1977	American University, Washington, D.C. (Graduate work in Business Administration).

UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATEMENT FOR COMPLETION BY PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES

Name: Collins William Patrick
(LAST) (FIRST) (OTHER)
 Position to which nominated: Undersecretary of Energy Date of nomination: _____
 Date of birth: 3-16-46 Place of birth: Washington, D.C.
(DAY) (MONTH) (YEAR)
 Marital status: Single Full name of spouse: --
 Name and ages of children: -- _____

Education:	Institution	Dates attended	Degrees received	Dates of degrees
	<u>Carroll College</u>	<u>1964-67</u>		
	<u>Univ. of Montana</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>B.A.</u>	<u>1968</u>
	<u>Int'l. School of Law</u>	<u>1974-77</u>		
	<u>American Univ.</u>	<u>1974-77</u>		
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____

Employment record: List below all positions held since college, including the title and description of job, name of employer, location, and dates.

Staff Vice President for Political Affairs, National Assn. of Home Builders, Washington, D.C., 5/79 to Present: Lobbyist and political action director of the National Assn. of Home Builders. Executive Director of BUILD-PAC. Assist local and state builders associations in political action and forming PAC's.

Assistant to the Senior Advisor to the Office of Executive Branch Management, Presidential Transition, Washington, D.C., 9/80 to 1/81.

Administrative Assistant to Congressman Ron Marlenee, Office of Cong. Ron Marlenee, Washington, D.C., 1/76 to 5/79: Coordinated Washington and Congressional District offices. Did hiring, coordinated scheduling, legislation and constituent services program.

Legislative Assistant to Congressman Alan Steelman, Office of Cong. Alan Steelman, Washington, D.C., 1/73 to 1/76: In charge of four person legislative section of congressional office to include: analyze legislation coming to the floor of the House, develop and research new legislation,

Employment record—Continued (See attached sheet for continuation)

coordinate press activities, perform liaison with Dallas business community and governmental agencies, assign and approve all legislative correspondence, write speeches, supervise interns, and coordinate some casework with federal agencies.

National Field Director, Raymond V. Humphreys Associates, Political Consultants, Washington, D.C., 8/71 to 12/72: Supervised political operations to include Gubernatorial, Senatorial and Congressional primary and general election campaigns in all regions of the country as well as planning and directing staff operations at Campaign Management Seminars S-3 (Operation Officer), 8th Psychological Operations Battalion, South Vietnam, 1971.

Assistant S-3 (Air Operations Officer), 1970.

Psychological Operations Staff Officers Course - John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, 1970.

Signal Officers Course - Ft. Gordon, Georgia, 1969.

Infantry Officers Candidate School - Ft. Benning, Georgia, 1969.

Honors and awards: List below all scholarships, fellowships, honorary degrees, military medals, honorary society memberships, and any other special recognitions for outstanding service or achievement.

Some minor medals.

Memberships:

List below all memberships and offices held in professional, fraternal, business, scholarly, civic, charitable and other organizations.

Organization	Office held (if any)	Dates
Capitol Hill Club		5/79 to presen
Internationl Document Center	Vice President	1968 to 7/6/83

Employment Record Continued:

for Republican National Committee.

Campaign Manager, Tuck for Congress, Virginia, 1968.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives, Montana
Legislature, Montana, 1967.

Youth Coordinator, Advance Man, Smiley for Congress, Montana, 1967.

Published
writings:

List the titles, publishers and dates of any books, articles, or reports you have written.

None

Qualifications: State fully your qualifications to serve in the position to which you have been named.
(attach sheet)

Future employment relationships: 1. Indicate whether you will sever all connections with your present employer, business firm, association or organization if you are confirmed by the Senate.

Yes, will sever all connections with present employer.

2. As far as can be foreseen, state whether you have any plans after completing government service to resume employment, affiliation or practice with your current or any previous employer, business firm, association or organization.

None

3. Has anybody made you a commitment to a job after you leave government?

No

4. (a) If you have been appointed for a fixed term, do you expect to serve the full term?

Not a fixed term position.

(b) If you have been appointed for an indefinite term, do you have any known limitations on your willingness or ability to serve for the foreseeable future?

None

Potential conflicts of interest:

1. Describe any financial arrangements or deferred compensation agreements or other continuing dealings with business associates, clients or customers who will be affected by policies which you will influence in the position to which you have been nominated.

None

2. List any investments, obligations, liabilities, or other relationships which might involve potential conflicts of interest with the position to which you have been nominated.

None

I believe my background, especially in working with the Congress, and on a variety of conservation and renewable energy issues, will make me an effective Under Secretary of Energy.

After having worked with Congressmen and Senators and candidates for those positions since 1966, I came to work in the House of Representatives in January 1973.

I was legislative director for Congressman Alan Steelman (R-Texas). I coordinated the Congressman's legislative agenda and worked on projects relating to the House Interior and Government Affairs Committees. This included strip mining, land-use, shale, CRBR, coal slurry, wilderness and national parks, water and power projects and early efforts at solar, wind, geothermal and other renewable advancements. In addition, I worked on the Government Affairs Committee oversight of the evolution of the government energy agency from FEO to FEA and ERDA. I also coordinated several GAO investigations in these and other areas.

While with Congressman Steelman, I studied law and did graduate work in business administration at nights using the GI Bill.

In addition to playing a strong role in the legislative activity of the Energy and Environmental Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee, I was the chief Republican staff person in the establishment of the House (later Congressional) Environmental Study Conference.

In 1977 I became Administrative Assistant for Congressman Ron Marlenee (R-Mont.), who also served on the House Interior Committee as well as the Agricultural Committee. Since the Congressional District covered the eastern part of Montana, we were vitally concerned with coal, oil and gas extraction, strip mining, alcohol fuels and wind and solar energy issues.

After leaving Capitol Hill in 1979, I became a lobbyist and political director of the National Association of Home Builders, a trade group representing most of the homebuilding and homebuilding-related entrepreneurs in the United States, as well as many commercial and apartment builders. I was promoted to Vice-President 1980. Through work in this Association, I became familiar with overall small business problems, especially in construction and finance. We also worked on overall building conservation and, more specifically, Building Energy Performance Standards, solar research, weatherization, appliance standards and the Residential Conservation Service.

- 2 -

From 1968 to 1971, I was in the U.S. Army and advanced from private to First Lieutenant. I attended combat engineering A.I.T., Infantry Officers Candidate School, Signal Officers School and the Kennedy Special Warfare School at Ft. Bragg. After training, I was offered a faculty position at the Special Warfare School which I declined and instead went to Vietnam for an extended tour mainly serving as a Battalion Operations Officer. As S-3, I managed a battalion with two operating companies, a U.S. Air Force flight detachment and fourteen province teams covering 45% of Vietnam. Our battalion provided support and liaison with two Korean Divisions and all South Vietnamese military units within II Corps.

I believe I am qualified not only by experience, but also by commitment to the mission assigned by the Secretary.

3. Describe any business relationship, dealing or financial transaction (other than tax-paying) which you have had during the last 10 years with the Federal Government, whether for yourself or relatives, on behalf of a client, or acting as an agent, that might in any way constitute or result in a possible conflict of interest with the position to which you have been nominated.

None

4. List and describe any lobbying activity during the past 10 years in which you have engaged for the purpose of directly or indirectly influencing the passage, defeat or modification of any legislation at the national level of government or for the purpose of affecting the administration and execution of national law or public policy.

Urgent Supplemental Appropriations for 1982 (Lugar Amendment)
Mortgage Revenue Bonds

Financial Institution Deregulation

Use of Pension Funds in Housing

As well as all other issues adopted by the National Association of Home Builders.

5. Explain how you will resolve any potential conflict of interest that may be disclosed by your responses to the above items.

Severing connections to the National Association of Home Builders.

6. Explain how you will comply with conflict of interest laws and regulations applicable to the position for which you have been nominated. Attach a statement from the appropriate agency official indicating what those laws and regulations are and how you will comply with them.

I will comply with all department regulations.



Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

JUL 07 1983

Mr. William P. Collins
5055 Seminary Road
Alexandria, Virginia 22311

Dear Mr. Collins:

This is intended to serve as a statement from the designated agency ethics official of this Department, as required by question 6 (page 5) of the Statement for Completion by Presidential Nominees that you are submitting to the United States Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in connection with your nomination for the position of Under Secretary. I have reviewed your Standard Form 278 (Financial Disclosure Report) dated June 15, 1983 and have certified that the information contained therein discloses no conflict of interest under applicable laws and regulations.

As a supervisory employee of the Department, you are prohibited by section 602(a) of the DOE Organization Act (Pub. L. 95-91) from knowingly receiving compensation from, holding any official relation with, or having any pecuniary interest in any energy concern. The term "energy concern" is defined in section 601(b) of the Act as any entity "significantly engaged in the business" of any of a variety of activities related to energy production, distribution, sale, or research and development, pursuant to a DOE-funded program irrespective of whether it otherwise engages in such business. The term also includes any entity holding an interest in property from which an energy resource is commercially produced or obtained.

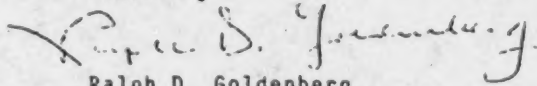
Further, section 208, title 18, United States Code, makes it a criminal offense for you to participate personally and substantially, as a Government employee, in any particular matter in which you have, or your spouse, minor child, partner, organization in which you are serving as officer, director, trustee, partner, or

employee, or any person or organization with whom you are negotiating or have any arrangement concerning prospective employment has, a financial interest. Accordingly, you should avoid participation in any particular matter the outcome of which could have a direct and predictable effect on any financial interest that you may have.

I understand that you intend to terminate your relationships with the National Association of Homebuilders and the International Document Center prior to assuming office in the Department.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ralph D. Goldenberg". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Ralph D. Goldenberg
Assistant General Counsel
for Standards of Conduct

Financial
statement:

1. Attach a copy of your Executive Personnel Financial Disclosure Report (SF 278).
2. List sources, amounts and dates of all anticipated receipts from deferred income arrangements, stock options, uncompleted contracts and other future benefits which you expect to derive from previous business relationships, professional services and firm memberships or from former employers, clients, and customers. Amounts should be indicated by the categories established for reporting income on Form SF 278, Schedule A.

None

3. Are any assets pledged? (Add schedule.)

No

4. Are you currently a party to any legal action?

No

5. Have you ever declared bankruptcy?

No

6. Have you filed a Federal income tax return for each of the last 10 years? If not, please explain.

Yes

7. Has the Internal Revenue Service ever audited your Federal tax return? If so, what resulted from the audit?

No

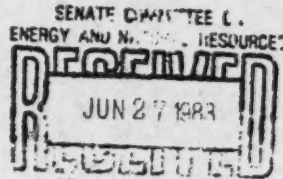
United States of America
Office of
Government Ethics

Official Committee file

JUN 21 1983

Check
Office of Personnel Management
Washington, D.C. 20415

JUN 23 1983



Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural
Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, I enclose a copy of the financial disclosure report filed by William P. Collins, who has been nominated by President Reagan for the position of Under Secretary of the Department of Energy.

We have reviewed the report and have also obtained advice from the Department of Energy concerning any possible conflict in light of the Department's functions and the nominee's proposed duties. Based thereon, we believe that Mr. Collins is in compliance with applicable laws and regulations governing conflicts of interest.

Sincerely,

David R. Scott
Acting Director

Enclosure

Official Committee File

NEW AGENCY DISCLOSURE REPORT

Page 1

Reporting Individual's Name Collins		Agency Use Only Date of Filing (Month, Day, Year) JUN 17 1983		OGE Use Only Date of Filing (Month, Day, Year) JUN 20 1983	
Position for Which Filing Undersecretary of Energy		NOTE A: Check box if filing is for a "New" or "Renewed" nomination. B: Check box if filing is for a "Renewed" nomination. C: Check box if filing is for a "Renewed" nomination.			
Location of Present Office 15th & M Sts., NW Washington, D.C. 20005		Date of Appointment, Candidacy, Election or Nomination (Mo., Day, Year) Termination Date (If Applicable) (Month, Day, Year)			
Presidential Nominees Subject to Senate Confirmation		Do You Intend to Create a Qualified Diversified Trust? ☐ Yes ☒ No			
Position(s) Held With the Federal Government During the Preceding 12 Months (If Not Same as Above) None		Title of Position(s) and Dates Held None			
Certification I CERTIFY that the statements I have made on this form and all attached schedules are true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.		Signature of Reporting Individual <i>William P. Collins</i>		Date (Month, Day, Year) 6-15-83	
Agency Ethics Official's Opinion The information contained in this report discloses no conflict of interest under applicable laws and regulations.		Signature of Designated Agency Ethics Official/Reviewing Official <i>Layne S. Foremberg</i>		Date (Month, Day, Year) 6/20/83	
Office of Government Ethics Use Only Comments of Reviewing Officials (If additional space is required, use the reverse side of this sheet)		Signature <i>David R. Scott</i>		Date (Month, Day, Year) 6/23/83	
Mr. Collins will terminate his relationships with the National Association of Manufacturers and the International Democrat Center prior to assuming office in the Department. R/S 6/20/83 * Added from information disclosed on Vol. D. 4/24/83					

(Check box if comments are continued on the reverse side)

F-401 (Rev. 5-77)

F-401

NEW PAGE 2 OF 2

Page Number	2	Schedule	A
Reporting Individual's Name			
Collins, William P.			
Agency Use Only			
Date of Filing (Month, Day, Year)			
JUN 17 1983			

1	Do you, your spouse, or dependent child receive income from, or have a beneficial interest in a trust?	Yes	No
2	If "yes", have you reported the income from the trust?	X	
3	If "yes", have you reported the assets of the trust?	X	
4	If "yes", is this trust an "excepted" trust?	X	

Do you, your spouse, or dependent child receive income from, or have a beneficial interest in a trust?	Yes	No
If "yes", have you reported the income from the trust?	X	
If "yes", have you reported the assets of the trust?	X	
If "yes", is this trust an "excepted" trust?	X	

Source (S) or Dispositive Child (DC)	Identification	Income				Interests in Property			
		Type of Income (S-1)		Valuation of Amount or Value (✓)		Valuation of Assets (✓)		Date	
		Dividends	Interest	Capital Gains	Exempt Trust	Other (Specify)	Actual Amount	Only if Other Specified	Only if Honorary
	National Association of Homebuilders - 1982		Salary				75,000		
	National Association of Homebuilders - 1983 to date		Salary				37,000		
	National Union of Homebuilders Pension Plan								A ✓

SA 278-Form 2 Disclosure Report
(Rev. 8-81)

GIFTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS

This schedule is required only in the case of annual and termination reports.

Page No.	4
Report of	Collins, William P.
Date	JUN 17 1983

I Lodging, Transportation, Food and Entertainment—List each source totaling \$250 or more in value		Value
Source (Name and Address)	Brief Description	
N/A		

II—All Other Gifts—List each source totaling \$100 or more in value		Value
Source (Name and Address)	Brief Description	
N/A		

III Reimbursements—List each source totaling \$250 or more in value		Value
Source (Name and Address)	Brief Description	
N/A		

This schedule, except as noted for the third section, is applicable in the case of all reporting individuals.

Reporting Individual's Name: **Collins, William P.**
 Date: **JUN 17 1953**
 Page: **5**

Title of Position: **VP for Political Affairs**
 Name and Address of Employer: **National Aca. of Handicapped**
 City: **Washington, D.C.**
 State: **D.C.**
 Zip: **20540**

Name and Address of Creator: **None**

POSITIONS HELD

Name and Address of Organization	Type of Organization	Position Held	From (Mo., Yr.)	To (Mo., Yr.)
Staff VP for Political Affairs National Aca. of Handicapped	Trade Assoc.	VP for Political Affairs	1979	Present
International Movement Center	S.O.L.C.	VP	1981	Present

COMPENSATION IN EXCESS OF \$5,000 PAID BY ONE SOURCE This section is applicable only in the case of nominees and new entrants.

Source (Name and Address)	Brief Description of Duties
None	
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOMEBUILDERS	Assist this trade association's interests before local, state and national governmental entities P.R.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER EMPLOYERS

Description of Terms of Any Agreement or Arrangement	Parties	Date (Mo., Yr.)
~~None~~ Voted Retirement National Assoc. of Homebuilders will pull out \$4,000 at termination following termination migration I will have no more relationship with the plan		

Addendum to Pat Collins Personnel Statement:

After the end of the first week of July the pension value will be \$8129.89.

*District of
Columbia*

AFFIDAVIT

, being duly sworn, hereby states that he/she has read and signed the foregoing Statement for Completion by Presidential Nominees including the Financial Statement and that the information provided therein is, to the best of his/her knowledge and belief, current, accurate, and complete.

William Patrick Collins

Subscribe and sworn before me this *14th* day of *July*, 19*83*

Stan I. Burns

Notary Public

My Commission Expires June 15, 1988

APPENDIX II
Responses to Additional Questions

August 1, 1983

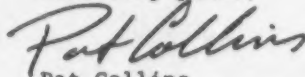
Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I wish to thank you and the other members of the Committee for the many courtesies you have extended to me throughout my confirmation process.

On Friday afternoon, I received several written questions from Senator Bumpers. Enclosed are multiple copies of my answers to such questions, which I would appreciate your causing to be distributed to Senator Bumpers, the other members of the Committee, and the Majority and Minority staffs.

Sincerely yours,


Pat Collins

Enclosures

cc: Minority Staff - w/encls.

FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

RELATING TO THE

JULY 29, 1983 CONFIRMATION HEARING

OF

WILLIAM PATRICK COLLINS

NOMINEE FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF ENERGY

BEFORE THE

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

UNITED STATES SENATE

Question 1: You say in your statement, "If confirmed by the Senate, you will afford me an opportunity to demonstrate to you by action that the Administration and the Department of Energy are very seriously committed to imaginative and aggressive programs in these areas."

- a) Whether or not you are confirmed, what has prevented the Administration from demonstrating by action up until now their serious commitment to imaginative and aggressive programs in energy conservation? The only legislative initiatives of this Administration in this area have been to propose the dismantlement of the entire Department and the repeal of the existing energy conservation state grant programs.
- b) Are you contending that the commitment has been there all along in the Administration or that there has been a change in the Administration's policy?

Answer: I trust the Administration has had a commitment to energy conservation, and I certainly am impressed with Secretary Hodel's commitment in that regard. But, I recognize that much of the attention until now has tended to focus upon what I understand to have been the Administration's efforts to seek budget funding levels for energy conservation which accommodate primarily what has been called "high-risk, long-range, high-payoff" research and development, as distinguished from demonstration and commercialization.

Now, however, Secretary Hodel and I believe the time has come to emphasize attention to the potential of positive accomplishments. Therefore, I will be reexamining the full range of previously proposed conservation efforts, as well as inviting from all sources new ideas as to what the federal government possibly can do to further energy conservation and renewable energy technologies.

c) Does your commitment to "imaginative and aggressive programs in these areas" include a commitment to legislative initiatives? If so, what sort of legislative initiatives?

I have no reluctance to recommend to Secretary Hodel that we engage in legislative initiatives to further our energy conservation policies. The nature of my recommendations concerning appropriate legislative initiatives will depend in part, of course, on ideas generated as a result of my working with program personnel who have devoted at least the last several years of their professional careers in these areas and with concerned public interest groups, associations and individuals. Moreover, I most certainly will welcome the opportunity to work closely with this Committee and other interested Committees of the Congress and their respective staffs concerning possible legislation.

Question 2: In reading your statement the emphasis is clearly on research and technology development. There is no mention of the energy conservation state grant programs. Yet these are the programs in energy conservation which receive the largest funding. Do you agree with the Administration's position that these programs should be terminated?

Answer: My understanding is that the Congress, in the Interior Appropriations Act for FY 1983 and in the pending Interior Appropriations Act for FY 1984, has made it clear that the Administration's recommendation to terminate state grant programs for energy conservation is unacceptable and has established substantial funding levels for such programs.

If confirmed as Under Secretary, it will be my intention to comply fully and expeditiously with legislation enacted by the Congress and signed by the President.

Question 3: This Administration and Assistant Secretary Tribble have stated a general policy of funding only those energy conservation research programs which will offer "long-range, high-risk, high-payoff energy research which industry cannot reasonably be expected to do alone." Do you agree that the criteria for energy conservation research should necessarily be limited to those criteria? Does your mission to improve the transfer of energy technology add a new criterion for energy conservation programs?

Answer: As a matter of general direction, it makes sense to me that federal funding be aimed at energy conservation research programs which essentially involve basic and applied research and development which the private sector reasonably cannot be expected to do alone.

In determining which specific programs should be pursued by the federal government, it is important to remember that, in my view, it would be inappropriate to become bound by rigid interpretations or applications of these general criteria. Therefore, I believe these criteria can be interpreted differently as to each technology, depending upon its state of development.

It is my understanding that the conservation and renewable energy programs and budgets have carried a technology transfer component, so I would not interpret this mission as a new criterion.

However, I would like to increase the emphasis given to this acti-

vity within the Department. In doing so, our objective should be to make certain that all parts of the private sector (including, especially, small enterprises) learn in a timely manner of the accomplishments of federally-funded research and development activities and that attention also be paid to facilitating transfer within the private sector of technologies which have been developed by individual companies which may have use to others within the private sector.

Question 4: The July 18, 1983, issue of Inside Energy carried a story entitled, "DOE's 1984 Legislative Agenda to Test Model's - Commitment to Conservation." The 1983 legislative program of the DOE recommended the expiration without extension of virtually all of the current energy conservation laws. The article ends, "A DOE conservation official wondered whether Pat Collins, the Under Secretary designate, whose chief charge is guiding DOE's conservation and renewable policy, would be inclined to scale back the 1983 recommendations in an effort to display DOE's sincerity on the conservation question." Would you agree that the 1984 proposed legislative program of the DOE will be a good test of DOE's sincerity on the conservation question?

Answer: My understanding is that there currently is an ongoing effort within the Department of Energy to review its 1983 legislative agenda to determine which portions of it should be pursued in 1984. I have not had an opportunity to engage in an in-depth review of the legislative proposals which were developed prior to my nomination. I am confident I will not be expected to be committed to Departmental proposals previously developed by others. I know, for example, that, unless and until the Administration develops its position, I would be opposed to permitting expiration of energy tax credits.

I agree that the entirety of the Department of Energy's activities and proposals concerning energy conservation will be a good test of its sincerity on that subject.

Question 5: The press release of June 21, 1983, in which Secretary Hodel applauded your nomination, included among your duties to encourage "federally-funded research and development activities in the fields of energy conservation and renewable energy resources which are most needed by the non-Federal sectors and which show the most promise of being commercially viable." Is this a change from the "long-range, high-risk, high-payoff" criteria that the Administration used in their FY 1984 budget submission?

Answer: Not having been involved in the development of the "long-range, high-risk, high payoff" criteria, I am not certain of the distinction between that and a criterion which refers to "the most promise of being commercially viable." My understanding is that the emphasis of the Department of Energy will be upon basic and applied research and development, and I would suspect that, as a generalization, there would be a tendency to focus upon those projects which, following the completion of federally-funded research and development, are most apt to be pursued by the private sector.

Question 6: In your testimony today you said that if confirmed you will have an opportunity to demonstrate by action that the Administration and DOE are very seriously committed to "imaginative and aggressive" programs in these areas." This phrase "imaginative and aggressive" can hardly be said to have characterized the Administration's attitude toward energy conservation to date, so it leaps from the page. Yet Secretary Hodel used this phrase in a different way than you did in describing your job. In his press release of June 21, 1983, Secretary Hodel said, "I also intend to have the Under Secretary bear primary responsibility for the encouragement of non-federal entities to engage in imaginative and aggressive utilization of conservation and renewable forms of energy" (emphasis added). The question is, are you talking about

the Committee's majority and minority staffs and the Department of Energy, including an exchange of views as to new program initiatives which should be considered in future budgets.

Question 8: What role do you see for government regulation in prompting energy conservation? What is your view of the BEPS program? What is your view of appliance efficiency standards? Should appliance efficiency standards be a matter left to the States, which is apparently the tact the Department is taking now?

Answer: I believe government regulation in prompting energy conservation should be viewed as a last resort alternative to allowing the American people to determine how and to what extent they will endeavor to make the most efficient use of available energy.

I am quite comfortable with the idea that building energy performance standards be required to be achieved in regard to federal buildings and that such performance standards be encouraged on a voluntary basis within the private sector.

The Department of Energy has a responsibility to propose such appliance efficiency standards as may be warranted by existing statutory criteria. My understanding is that the Department currently is engaged in a careful review of potential regulatory action, and I look forward to becoming very much involved in that process. My understanding of the Department of Energy's position is that if the Department takes a final action by rulemaking which establishes either a substantive or a "no-standard" standard for a particular appliance, any state may submit a petition to the

imaginative and aggressive Federal programs and does Secretary Hodel agree with you?

Answer: I am satisfied that Secretary Hodel and I are in agreement that both the federal government and non-federal entities should engage in imaginative and aggressive pursuit of energy conservation and renewable energy technologies.

Question 7: Senator Percy as well as other Senators have requested that the Department and in particular Assistant Secretary Joseph Tribble provide the Congress with a list of new Federal initiatives in energy conservation assuming various levels of available funding. As far as we know this request was never honored. Do you think that this is a reasonable request? If confirmed, would you commit to work with the majority and minority staff and provide this Committee with such a list?

Answer: I understand that, if confirmed as Under Secretary, I, like all other officials of the Administration, would be subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) directives which prohibit the providing of specific plans for the use of appropriations that exceed the President's budget request. At the same time, my understanding is that it would be permissible for a Department, in response to a Committee question, to furnish various existing factual material concerning potentially new federal initiatives.

The entire issue of determining appropriate funding levels for energy conservation programs, including identification of potentially new and worthwhile programs, requires ongoing cooperation between the Department of Energy and the Congress. Therefore, I will be most pleased to be part of an exchange of views between

Department for a rulemaking asking for an exemption from preemption. The Department will be required to evaluate that position in accordance with Section 327 (b)(3) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. I understand the Department previously has stated that many, if not all, existing state and local standards might well prevail in rulemakings for exemption from federal preemption. Based on my present understanding of these complex issues, I concur with that approach.

Question 9: Do you think that the Federal Government ought to establish specific energy conservation goals for the Nation as a whole or specific sectors of the economy to dramatize the fact that energy conservation is, as you put it, "a national imperative"?

Answer: I believe it is one thing for the federal government to establish as a goal the encouragement of energy conservation as a national imperative, and quite another matter for the federal government to mandate "specific energy conservation goals," if by that the question was intended to refer to specific, numerically defined reductions in energy consumption. Energy is but one component of the national economy. If for no other reason, I do not understand how the federal government meaningfully could set any particular level of energy consumption as a goal (aside from compliance with Title III of the Energy Security Act) in the absence of concurrent establishment by the federal government of goals for the numerous other variables within the economy, such as levels and types of industrial production, transportation and the like.

On the other hand, the federal government can engage in a wide variety of activities to further conservation as a national imperative. In addition to federal funding of appropriate energy conservation research and development programs, the federal government, for example, can encourage homeowners and the business community to realize that, as they attempt to engage in achieving greater economic efficiency, it would be most helpful for individual economic units to establish their own specific goals for reduction of energy consumption.

Question 10: You say in your statement that "I believe we should pay at least as much attention to barrels of oil equivalents saved through prudent use of energy as we do to energy production" Are you satisfied with the relative portion of the Administration's FY 1984 DOE budget that is devoted to energy conservation programs as compared to the energy production side? Do you think that there is a "balance" in the DOE budget as between energy conservation and energy supply?

Answer: As you know, I was not involved in the development of the Administration's FY 1984 budget requests for the Department of Energy, and, therefore, I am not aware of all of the considerations taken into account in developing such requests. I intend to be an active participant in development of the budget requests for FY 1985 and am committed to seeing that there is an appropriate balance between energy conservation and energy production programs.

It is important to remember that an appropriate "balance" does not necessarily imply numerical equivalency. Certain programs, such

as the development of fusion technology, may require vast amounts of funding, compared to other programs. One of the things which intrigues me is the possibility that, with comparatively small federal funding for any single project, we may be able to achieve very significant breakthroughs in the area of energy conservation and renewable energy technology.

Question 11: The recent report of the White House Science Council's Federal Laboratory Review Panel contained comment critical of the DOE laboratories and their role in R&D in alternate energy:

"The Panel observed that some of the laboratories did have a clearly defined mission for a part -- often a major part -- of their work, but the balance of the work was often fragmented and unrelated to their main activity. This phenomenon frequently occurs when a national need that justified the original mission of a laboratory becomes of lower priority. The laboratory then tends to diversify into other work to occupy its staff and preserve institutional stability. The DOE laboratories offer an example of this tendency. During the mid-1970's, work related to their original missions under the Atomic Energy Commission decreased. Research on alternate energy resources was used to fill the gap and increase the activity level at several of the large DOE laboratories. The new missions were not very clearly defined or carefully considered at any level of management.

"Given the great concern at the time about future energy sources, a lot of money was made available to the laboratories. But, little came of this effort, and in the 1980's most of the research on alternate energy sources has been cut back, transferred to industry, or transformed into longer-term exploratory development. These changes have left several of the DOE laboratories without well defined missions. The absence of missions, in turn, contributes to less than optimum use and performance."

- a) Please report to this Committee on your view of the role of the DOE laboratories in energy conservation and renewable energy research and development.

Answer: The DOE laboratories are valuable national resources that can be

used to address certain problems of national interest. During the early period of the energy shortage, they were asked to become involved in research, development, and demonstration projects in energy conservation and renewable energy. The brief excerpt from the Panel's report asserts that "... little came of this effort." This may be so, but I have no direct knowledge on this matter. I plan to look into some of the laboratories' programs to understand better what was done then and what is being done now so I can contribute to the process of defining the appropriate activities in these areas. I find it hard to believe that there are no productive research activities that can be done by the DOE national laboratories in conservation and renewable energy that would contribute substantially to achievement of the Nation's goals in these areas.

- b) Please provide the Committee with the Department's response to the allegation that "changes (in alternate energy research funding) have left several of the DOE laboratories without well defined missions." To which laboratories does this allegation refer?

Answer:

I do not know, since, I am informed, the Panel's report did not identify specific laboratories. I am advised that both the weapons and multiprogram laboratories have performed research in alternative energy activities and that, therefore, the Panel could have been referring to any combination of them.

- c) What will be your role in redefining the missions of DOE laboratories?

Answer: The missions of DOE's laboratories should change as the Department's programs change to reflect scientific developments, national needs and priorities and economic conditions. The process of a further refinement, where appropriate, of laboratory missions had started before my nomination as Under Secretary. As that process continues, I expect to play an appropriate role in the deliberations and the final decisions, along with the Secretary and other Departmental officials.

d) Will you consult with this committee on this matter before final decisions are made?

Answer: I always will welcome the thoughts of the Committee on this subject and will make every effort to solicit such input in connection with any particularly significant actions.

Question 12: Please describe in some detail the intended relationship between your responsibilities for determining the "proper level of Federally-funded research and development activity in the fields of energy conservation and renewable energy resources" and the responsibilities of the Office of Policy, Planning and Analysis, the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy, and the Office of Research.

Answer: Secretary Hodel has determined that the Under Secretary shall bear "primary responsibility" for development of the Department's overall policies in regard to energy conservation and renewable energy technology. Such level of responsibility necessarily will apply to development of the Department's recommendations to the Administration and to the Congress concerning the proper level of federally funded research and development activities in the fields of energy conservation and renewable energy resources.

In carrying out my responsibilities, I intend to draw upon the talents and experiences of the Director of the Office of Policy, Planning and Analysis, the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy, the Director of the Office of Energy Research, and their respective professional staffs.

Question 13: Please provide the Committee with a list of the statutorily required energy conservation programs operated by the Department together with your own views as to how the statutory mandates contained in these programs should be met. Please indicate where, if anywhere, you intend to seek a change in the current Administration plans for these programs.

Answer: Attached hereto as an exhibit is a list of the statutorily required energy conservation programs operated by the Department of Energy which has been furnished to me by the Department. My preliminary view is that the requirements contained in the statutes are numerous and extensive, and I have not yet had an opportunity to be fully informed as to how the Department currently is meeting all of the statutory mandates. Certainly, one of my first tasks as Under Secretary will be to develop an understanding of the interrelationship between the statutory mandates and the existing Departmental programs, so I can make my own judgment as to the extent to which the Department is carrying out both the letter and the spirit of the statutes. Until such review and analysis have been completed, it would not be possible for me to determine the changes I would recommend to existing programs in order to implement existing law within the resource constraints established by the Congress through the appropriations process.

As I develop recommendations to the Secretary concerning new or expanded methods to carry out existing statutory mandates, I would look forward to close and extensive consultation with this and other interested Committees and their staffs. Moreover, my strategy for developing appropriate Departmental energy conservation programs is not to be limited by statutory mandates. It is my hope to develop additional imaginative programs which, subject to the authorization and appropriation processes, will carry us forward to achieving more fully the energy conservation goals shared by the Congress and the Department.

Question 14: Please provide the Committee with an estimate of how much of the recent reduction in oil demand is attributable to reduced economic activities in the recession.

Answer: There is no question but that reduced economic activity has had a strong and direct impact on U.S. energy consumption in general and on oil consumption in particular. Other factors, however, also have contributed to the decline in oil use, including: (1) conservation and fuel-switching in response to past oil price increases; (2) technological innovations that improve the efficiency of oil use; (3) two consecutive, relatively mild winters; and (4) above-normal hydroelectric generation of power because of unusually high rainfall in the last two years. I am informed that untangling how much each of these and other factors affect oil demand is extremely difficult, but that several energy experts have made the general statement that from one-third to one-half of the decline in oil consumption between 1980 and 1982 could be attributable to the economic downturn.

3/21/83

Regulatory Conservation Programs

- Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products (Other than Automobiles), Title III, Part B of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 6291-6309 (Appliance Program).
- Title II, Part 1 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, as amended by Energy Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 8211 et seq. (RCS Program and RCS Standby).
- Title VII of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, as added by the Energy Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 8281 et seq. (CACS and CACS Standby).
- Title III, Energy Conservation and Policy Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6851 et seq. (BEPS).
- Section 381, Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6361; Title V, Part 3 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 8255 et seq. (FEMP).
- Title II, Part A of the Emergency Energy Conservation Act of 1979, 42 U.S.C. 8501 et seq. (Federal Emergency Energy Conservation Standby).

Grants Programs

- Parts G and H of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as added by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 6371 et seq. (Institutional Buildings Grant Programs).
- Part D of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6321 et seq. (State Energy Conservation Program).
- National Energy Extension Service Act, 42 U.S.C. 7001 et seq. (Energy Extension Service).
- Energy Conservation in Existing Buildings Act of 1976, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq. (Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program).
- Section 112 of the Energy Research and Development Administration Appropriation Authorization Act of 1977, 42 U.S.C. 5907(a) (Small Grants for Appropriate Technology).
- Section 14 of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. 5913 (Small Inventors Program).

Renewable Energy and Research Activities

- Title II, Energy Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 8801 et seq. (Biomass/Municipal Waste/Alcohol Fuels).
- Title V, Subtitle A of the Energy Security Act, 12 U.S.C. 3601 et seq. (Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank).
- Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act, 42 U.S.C. 5501 et seq.
- Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. 5551 et seq.
- Solar Photovoltaic Energy Research, Development, Demonstration Act of 1978, 42 U.S.C. 5581 et seq.
- Wind Energy System Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9201 et seq.
- Ocean Thermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act, 42 U.S.C. 9001 et seq.
- Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9164.
- Federal Photovoltaic Utilization Act, 42 U.S.C. 8271.
- Methane Transportation Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1980, 15 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.
- Title III of the Department of Energy Act of 1978-- Civilian Applications, 14 U.S.C. 2701 et seq. (Automotive Propulsion Research and Development).
- Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976, 15 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.

Other Conservation Activities

- Section 201 of the Energy Tax Act of 1978 (Gas Guzzler Tax), 26 U.S.C. 4064 (DOE consultation on special rules for small manufacturers).

- Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act, 15 U.S.C. 2006(b) (gas mileage guide) and 15 U.S.C. 2003(a)(3) (calculation of fuel economy for electric vehicles).

- Title III, Part E of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 6341 et seq. (Industrial Reporting -- Energy Conservation and Use of Recovered Materials).

- Section 601 of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978, 42 U.S.C. 8401 (Assistance to Areas Impacted by Increased Coal or Uranium Production).

APPENDIX III

Additional Material Submitted for the Record

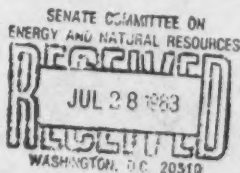


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Official Committee File

July 28, 1983

The Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
U.S. Senate
360 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510



Dear Senator McClure:

As President of The American Institute of Architects, the professional association representing this nation's architects, I would like to express our support for William Patrick Collins as Under Secretary of Energy.

As an advocate of energy efficiency in the nation's buildings, the AIA welcomes the nomination of Mr. Collins to be the Under Secretary. We believe his building industry background will strengthen the Department's building-related programs. He is well acquainted with many aspects of the nation's conservation and solar energy programs and I believe his appointment will increase the Department's sensitivity to the contribution that energy conservation and solar technologies can make to the nation's economic well being.

We believe Mr. Collins is a well-qualified individual and heartily endorse his nomination and encourage Senate confirmation.

Sincerely,

Robert Broshar, FAIA
President